The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

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PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $ 4 per Annum.

The Subscriber

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public as a

Surveyor;

and he hopes by his industry and attention to business to merit a portion of public patronage.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, March 5.

A Teacher Wanted.

A PERSON qualified to teach an English School may find an advantageous situation at the school-house, near Lawrenceville. For information, apply to

WM. P. FOSTER.

March 9.

HORSE FEED,

FOR SALE at the Pittsburgh Steam-mill, by the quantity,

1000 bushels Bran,

at 10 Cents.

900 bushels Shorts,

at 18 Cents

Pittsburgh, January 19.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE Proprietors of the HARMONY INSTITUTE for the Education of Young Ladies, wish to engage as a Teacher, a Clergyman [having a small family] of liberal character, who has received a classical education. To such person a handsome salary will be given. Apply to

C. CIST, Harmony.
D. BELTZHOOVER, T. CROMWELL } Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE,

A few Barrels,

Mackinaw White Fish.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Flaxseed Oil and Beeswax.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

Pittsburgh, Feb 19, 1819. 1mr.

Henry Doane,

CORNER OF WOOD & FRONT STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

Ironmongery & Hardware;

Goose-Eye Anvils, Vices, Straw-Knives, Shoe and Spades, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets Crosscut and Hand-saws, Drawing-Knives, Augurs, Andirons, Frying-pans, Copper and Iron Teakettles, Adzes, Socket-shovels, Cast Steel—American and English Blister & Crowley Steel.

Groceries etc.

Prunes fresh Raisins, Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Kegs Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Allum, Smoking Tobacco, Copperas, Indigo, ground Redwood, Spanish Brown, Chalk, Red-Lead, also boxes Tobacco and Shaving Soap.

Liquors,

L. P. Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks—Cognac Brandy, Barrels of Cordial and old Whiskey.

Manufactured Tobacco—Gun-Powder—Lead—Queensware, Hollow Glass ware, in boxes, assorted; Writing and Wrapping Paper, Entry Matts, Cut and Wrought Nails, Castings and Juniata BAR IRON.

ALSO

Barrels Rosin,
Barrels Rectified and Common Lake SALT,
Pipes Fourth Proof Antigua RUM,
Boxes Geneva and Bridgeport Window Glass,
Few Pieces Coarse CLOTHS.

Commission Business

Contracted and Goods received and forwarded

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819. 3m

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

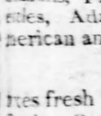
100 kegs first quality Manufac. Tobacco,
30 Tons assorted Castings,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Plough Plates,
20 Bushels Hickory Nuts,
Rosin Soap,

56 bbls. rectified Lake Salt.

Axes, Nails, Chains, &c. &c.

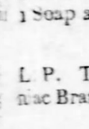
Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819.

To Let,



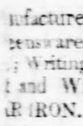
THE THREE STORY Brick House at the corner of Market and Fifth streets the lower story is finished, with shelves, counter, &c. ready for the reception of goods, and the situation for business, inferior to none in the city.

ALSO,



THE well known TAVERN & FERRY, on the Allegheny river, at the end of St. Clair street, now in the tenure of T. CASSILY.

ALSO,



THE Dwelling house in which I now reside, in Wood street—The house is large and convenient; containing eight bed-chambers, parlour, breakfast and sitting rooms. Attached to the house on the first floor, is a room, well calculated for an office or store, with a counting room in the rear. Possession of the whole given the first of April next. Apply to

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, January 22.

To Let,

TWO GOOD DWELLING HOUSES; one on Second, the other on Third street—both between Wood and Smithfield streets.

CHRISTIAN LATSHAW.

Pittsburgh, March 9. tf

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

250 bbls. best quality rectified

LAKE SALT,

200 BARRELS CONEMAUGH DITTO,

A large quantity of the best quality

COUNTRY LINNEN, BAGS & BAGGING,

Also, about 6 Tons assorted

Juniata Bar Iron,

12 Tons assorted CASTINGS,
8 Tons PIG METAL.

They will receive in payment for Castings,
WOOSTER,
CLEAVELAND,
CANTON,
SMITHFIELD, &
NEW-SALEM

Paper, if offered before the 1st March next.

February 2, 1819.

Removal.

ARCHIBALD ALLEN has the pleasure to inform the public that he has removed to the large and commodious buildings, lately occupied by Mr. John Gwathmey, corner of Main & Main Cross streets, called the

UNION HALL,

where he assures those who may honour him with their custom, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to render their situation agreeable.

Louisville, Feb. 2, 1819.

DOCTORS

Agnew and Simpson,

HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership in the practice of MEDICINE, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for their professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Wood and Third streets, where one or both may be at all times consulted.

THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A

DRUG AND MEDICAL

WAREHOUSE

the above place, where they will sell Genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the usual apothecary prices.—Also PATENT & FAMILY *MEDICINES*, of such kinds only, whose composition and medical properties are known to them, and in whose operation and efficacy they have themselves confidence.

They intend also to keep For Sale

Paints, Oil, Paint Brushes,

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

ALSO

Colours and Dye-Stuffs.

Pittsburgh, December 1818 —Jan5lawtf

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all sizes, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by A. WAY & Co. a large assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

EXTRA Super Blue and Black broad cloaths,
Superfine and Common cloaths assorted colours,
Super. Dbl. Milled Cassimeres -Blue, Black, Coburg and mixed,
Fashionable Pelisse and Habit cloaths,
Drab, Bedford and Olive velvet cords,
Red, White and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Double and single Gurnsey Frocks,
Black & Lead coloured Worsted Hose,
Lambs wool and worsted half do.
Bombazetts assorted colours,
Dark superfine and common Calicoes,
1 case 6-4 Cambrick muslins,
Steam Loom Shirtings,
Sewing Silks, assorted,
Tickings & 6-4 Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Chambrys,
Cotton Yarn assort. No
Shell and Horn Combs
4-4 Irish Linens,
1 case Pins, No. 3½ 4 4½ and 5,
Best Dutrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
5-4 Irish and Russia Sheeting,
8-4 & 10-4 Table Linen,
2 Bales India Muslins,
Flag, Bandanoe and Black Silk Handk'fs,
Merino and Waterloo Shawls,
Kon-Kane Crapes for Dresses,
Senshaws Levantine and Florence Silks,
Popline and Bombazene
Cut and Plush silk velvets assorted colours,
Superfine Black Silk netting,
Toilenet and swansdown vesting,
Silk Umbrellas,
Hair Plush for Sadlers
Embroidering Chenelles assorted,
Merino Socks, Black Sattin
Slates & Pencils.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery;
Elegant *Fashionable* Waiters.

Queensware in Crates Assorted;
anners and Flaxseed Oil, by the Barrel;
Window Glass, Country Sugar;
Tobacco, Shot and Lead;
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE, A FEW TONS OF

Sheet and Boiler Iron,

of Superior Quality.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1818.—1aw3m

Allen & Grant

WILL RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONSISTING THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

in a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. SLOCKBON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

WILLIAM KEPNER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken into partnership WILLIAM M'KNIGHT. The business in future, will be transacted under the firm of

KEPNER & M'KNIGHT.

Who have now on hand, and intend keeping a their

Copper & Tin Warehouse,

Corner of Market and Front streets,

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, HATTERS DITTO, | WASH KETTLES BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctual attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, January 1819 1,——tf

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladies, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentuck Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Sugars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead.
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,
Coffee mills, Window glass,
Curry combs, Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

Yearly Ferriages to be Paid

ALL those that have given their duebills to the subscriber for yearly ferriage are requested to call and lift the same on or before the first of April next, as after that date they will be given to a proper officer for collection,

N. B. Those who stand indebted by note or book account, will do well to call and settle the same without costs.

C. M. DOUGHTY.

Pittsburgh. Feb. 12. 1819.

Unchartered, Uncurrent,

AND TORN BANK-NOTES & TICKETS.

THE subscriber, anxious to do business without giving a general credit, will continue to receive in payment at a discount, almost every kind of Unchartered, Uncurrent, and Torn Bank Notes and Tickets for which he will always allow as fair a price as he can consistent with his own safety afford.

Persons who have (to them useless) paper on hand are invited to offer it.

☞ The stock of Goods on hand is very general, and affords a good selection.

Almost all kinds of Country Produce will be received in payment of merchandize.

ISAAC HARRIS.

West corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, January 26.

CHEESE.

5000 pounds of CHEESE,

IN GOOD ORDER,

For sale by

A. WAY, & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 1 1819.

H. Bonnet and Renaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes, Plaids, Sheeting, Ticking,
Canton Crape, Lace Shawls, Viels, Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth.

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

A Windsor Chair Maker.

WANTED immediately, a good hand at the above business, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. Apply to *THOMAS HASLIP*, in Front, between Wood and Market streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1819.

Bees-Wax.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of *BEES-WAX*, for which he will pay CASH or DRUGS.

Having received a fresh supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, etc.

He offers them as usual to his friends and customers.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW.

Druggist, Market street, near Front.

Pittsburgh, January 22. 6taw

Bauduy's

BRANDYWINE POWDER.

110 KEGS

Just received and For Sale by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

*When I relinquished the publi*cation of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.

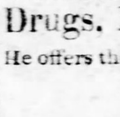
N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bill I hold will pay attention to this notice.

FOR RENT.

I WISH to Rent that FERRY on the Allegheny River, 4 miles above Pittsburgh, opposite to Brickel's Ferry. I will also Rent with it from 50 to 80 acres of cleared Land, 50 of which are meadow. Enquire of

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

TO LET,



THAT elegant BRICK TAVERN HOUSE at the Two Mile Run, on the Turnpike road, now occupied by JOHN MEANS. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next. Apply to

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

January 25, 1819.

Land and Mills For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale on Monday the 22d day of March next, on the premises in Brooke county Va. situate on Pierces' Run, about four miles from Wellsburgh, his

GRIST & SAW MILL,

and about 270 acres of land of a good quality, well timbered, with about 30 acres cleared, three acres sowed in timothy, and would make an excellent stock farm, and is well worth the attention of any person who wishes to carry on a distillery, as it is surrounded by a rich and populous neighbourhood. The improvements are two cabbins for dwellings, a stable and frame 22 by 26 feet, built for a distillery. The above mills are in complete order, with two pair of stones in the grist mill, a new bolting cloth, and all the running gears of the mill are new. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first of April next. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W DUVALL.

Wellsburgh, Feb. 23, 1819.—3t.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong } TEAS *of first quality*
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Salpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.
Alspice, Mace, Ginger
Pepper, Mustard,
Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon } WINES *of a superior quality*
4th Proof Cognac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

A Most Valuable Estate.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements: the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Checks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

Summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Reference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

	Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,		3
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses		50
Every such carriage 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,		50
Every such carriage 1 horse,		31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein		18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses		25
Every sleigh or sled 3 horses		20
Every sleigh or sled 2 horses		18
Every sleigh or sled 1 horse		12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider		6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider		6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse		
Every head of horned or neat cattle		
Every head of sheep or swine		

JOHN TOAW, *Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1818.——tf

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1819.

We have been in the habit of viewing every thing published in the National Intelligencer, relative to any subject which is connected with the great interests of the United States, as being inserted with some absolute design, if not by orders from head quarters. The pulse of the nation, is generally felt through this medium. Under this impression an article in a late Intelligencer, which we extracted a few days ago, entitled "questions to financiers," and which is answered in a subsequent number of this paper, presents itself to our mind most imposingly. The piece contains first some incontestable data with regard to the amount of debt, and specie in the U. States, and the improbability of recovering our store of the latter, and then asks where this specie is to come from to liquidate the claims of the country? The answer is in the same spirit, leaving a conviction on the mind that there will shortly be an utter impossibility to continue payments in coin, under the present extensive operation of trade and commerce in the United States. These articles appearing at the very moment when the "Bank of the United States," is to be warmed into a second existence by political nostrums, have left a certainty on our minds, that the positions contained in them are intimately connected with the future operations of this institution. That, with its existing amount of stock paid in, in the manner in which it is done, this Bank cannot discount is a conclusion to which the human mind cannot offer the shadow of contradiction, if notes are to be redeemed with specie on presentment. Owing to the balance of trade which throughout the U. States universally operates in such a manner as to bring back every dollar of seaport notes, to the city whence they emanated the East India merchant, who of course is able to command all the existing resources of a country, procures what specie he pleases for his purpose, beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Now, if there be not more than 13 millions of specie in the United States, as is probably correctly stated in the "questions to financiers," and if the United States' Bank intends to make an issue to an amount, any thing approaching the sum, necessary for her own well doing, & the wants of the people, how will she be able to answer the spring-tide demands of the India merchant alone? As to purchasing silver beyond the seas, the plan will not do; the last speculation of this kind cost more than can be raised from the interest of the whole issue of notes which she will be able to put in circulation for a year, through the Branches; in short the importation of specie in this way will be merely paying a serious sum yearly, for the sole use and benefit of the India merchant The report of the Committee, and accompanying documents demonstrate the dreadful difficulties which occur daily in the different operations this Bank; from the serious diminution of specie in its vaults, during one year, notwithstanding all the silver and gold which the unfair conduct of the U. S. Treasury threw into her grasp from the State Banks, it is not presumable that her operations can be carried on much longer, beneficially, if the reduction of the precious metals is to proceed in proportion. What is to check this diminution we know not without some expedient such as is suggested in the answer to "questions to financiers." We have published this answer, considering it as somewhat official; it has great weight with us, being in unison with those ideas which we have for some time expressed on the subject. When England cannot pay specie with all her resources, it would take powerful logic to convince us that the United States can.

Mr. Hopkinson's speech on the Seminole war is one of the most beautiful productions of his fertile genius. This gentleman seldom rises to speak without enlisting in his service almost every muse; the scholar, the poet, the logician and the painter have alternate subjects for admiration. But we consider his last speech as containing some flights far beyond any thing which has been heard during many years in our Congress. He treats the question, as every human subject ought to be treated, with qualified praise and censure. He neither condemns nor eulogizes by wholesale. He has pointed out exactly where Jackson was wrong and where he was right, and his reasoning and reference, are both irresistible. We hesitate not to recommend this speech as a master piece both to the Statesman and man of Taste. We make an extract or two as a specimen to those who are deterced from its great length, from commenring this beautiful piece of eloquence.

"I do not enquire, as some gentlemen have done, into the origin of this war, or decide who was the immediate aggressor. The commanding general, whose conduct we are now investigating, has nothing to do with this question. It is his duty to fight the battles of his country, and carry on the war according to the laws of his country. Those who send him to the field must answer for the war. I may say, however, that I presume the origin of this war is the same with all our Indian wars. It lies deep beyond the power of eradication, in the mighty wrongs we have heaped upon the miserable natives of these lands. I cannot refuse them my heartfelt sympathy. Reflect upon what they were; and look at them as they are.—Great nations dwindled down into wandering tribes; and powerful kings degraded to beggarly chiefs. Once the sole possessors of immeasurable wilds; it could not have entered into their imagination, that there was a force on earth to disturb their possessions, and overthrow their power. It entered not into their imagination, that from beyond that great water, which to them was an impassable limit, there would come a race of beings to despoil them of their inheritance, and sweep them from the earth. Three hundred years have rolled into the bosom of eternity, since the white man put his foot on these silent shores; and every day, every hour, and every moment, has been marked with some act of cruelty and oppression. Imposing on the credulity & the ignorance of the aborigines, and overawing their fears by the use of instruments of death, of inconceivable terror, the strangers gradually established themselves, encreasing the work of destruction, with the increase of their strength. The tide of civilization, for so we call it, fed from its inexhaustible sources in Europe, as well as by its own means of augmentation, swells rapidly and presses on the savage. He retreats from forest to forest, from mountain to mountain, hoping, at every remove, he has left enough for his invaders; and may enjoy in peace his new abode. But in vain: it is only in the grave, the last retreat of man, that he will find repose. He recedes before the swelling waters; the cry of his complaint becomes more distant and feeble, and soon will be heard no more. I hear, sir, of beneficent plans for civilizing the Indians, and securing their possessions to them. The great men who make these efforts will have the approbation of God and their own conscience; but this will be all their success. I consider the fate of the Indian as inevitably fixed He must perish. The decree of extermination has long since gone forth; and the execution of it is in rapid progress. Avarice, sir, has counted their acres; and power their force; and avarice and power march on together to their destruction You talk of the scalping knife; what is it to the liquid poison you pour down the throats of these wretched beings? You declaim against the murderous tomahawk; what is it, in comparison with your arms, your discipline, your numbers? The contest is in vain; and equally vain are the efforts of a handful of benevolent men against such a combination of force, stimulated by avarice, and the temptations of wealth When, in the documents on your table, I see that, in this triumphant march of Gen. Jackson, he meets, from time to time, (the only enemy he saw) groups of old men and women, and children, gathering on the edge of a morass, their villages destroyed, their corn and provisions carried off houseless in the depth of winter, looking for death, alternately, to famine and the sword, my heart sickens at a scene so charged with wretchedness. To rouse us from a sympathy so deep, so irresistable, we are told of the scalping knife and the tomahawk; of our slaughtered women and children. We speak of these things, as if women and children were unknown to the Indians—as if they have no such beings amongst them—no such dear and dear relations; as if they belong only to us. It is not so. The poor Indian mother crouching in her miserable wigwam, or resting under the broad canopy of Heaven, presses her naked infant to her bosom, with as true and fond emotion as the fairest in our land, and her heart is torn with as keen anguish if it perish in her sight."

"May I add, sir, that, in reference to the weakness of Spain, we should characterise her, perhaps more justly, certainly more liberally, by saying *exhausted*, rather than *degraded*, Spain. Yes, sir, exhausted in a contest for existence, with a tremendous power, under which every other nation of Europe, save one, sunk & fell. She bore herself through with inflexible perseverance; and, if she come out of the conflict enfeebled and exhausted, it is no cause of reproach or contempt. We talk of a war with Spain as a matter of amusement. I do not desire to partake of it. It will not be found a very comfortable war, not from her power to do us much harm, but from the impossibility of gaining any thing by it, or of wearing out her patience or subduing her fortitude. The history of every Spanish war is a history of immovable obstinacy, that seems to be confirmed and hardened by misfortune and trial. In her frequent contests with England, the latter, after all her victories, has been the first to desire peace. Let gentlemen not deceive themselves about the pleasantry of a Spanish war. May they not, sir, have some respect for the past character of this nation? The time has been when a Spanish Knight was the type of every thing that was chivalrous in valor, generous in honor, and pure in patriotism. A century has hardly gone by since the Spanish Infantry was the terror of Europe and the pride of soldiers. But those days of her glory are past. Where, now, is that invincible courage; that noble devotion to honor; that exalted love of country? Let me tell you, in a voice of warning. They are buried in the mines of Mexico, and the mountains of Peru.—Beware, my countrymen; look not with so eager an eye to these fatal possessions, which will also be the grave of your strength and virtue, should you be so unfortunate as to obtain them."

"To return to the resolutions. We have been told, in the most impassioned manner, of the dreadful effect they will have upon the fame, the feelings and the life of Gen. Jackson. We are asked, with all the vehemence of despair, will you cover this hero, the pride and glory of his country, with infamy, and bring his grey hairs down to the grave. For myself, I answer, I have no such intention or desire; nor can I imagine how such consequences can be found in a set of resolutions which do not mention the name of General Jackson. Let the laurel, with which his country has crowned him, flourish in immortal youth, I would not wither a leaf of it; but if I should see a serpent entwined in its branches, I would pluck it out and cast it in the fire."

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

Copy of a letter from an officer of the Yellow Stone expedition, to his friend at Belle Fontaine, dated

MARTIN CANTONMENT, Jan. 14th, 1819.

SIR—The conduct of the Kansas, since our arrival at this place, has been so audacious and even outrageous as to induce capt. Martin, the commanding officer, to seize their chief, with several of the principal offenders and confine them to the guard-house in irons.

Those reputed, unsophisticated beings, are deeply versed in intrigue and deceit, although the style of the bar is a language as little known to them as that of China.

After a punishment of a few days confinement, the commanding officer arraigned them before him, specified the charges exhibited against them and admitted them to plead in their own behalf.

They were charged 1st, with theft, stealing both public and private property from the garrison, while permitted to encamp near it. Thus repaying our civility and hospitality with insult and ingratitude.

2d. With having repeatedly robbed our hunters of their game, ammunition & wearing apparel, thereby breaking those bonds of peace and friendship, which they had pledged themselves to observe. Thus proving themselves false and treacherous, unworthy either our protection or confidence.

In reply to these charges, their chief rose, and after casting his eyes over the guard of soldiers which invested him, thus addressed the commanding officer:

"Father—Your young men are prescribed within certain bounds; not one of them can pass that chain of sentinels without your permission, thus ever within your power, you govern them with ease. My warriors impatient of restraint as the wild horse in the toils of the hunter, brook no control, free as the air which they breathe, light and impetuous as the Antelope, they bound over the mountain and moor, in the pursuit of pleasures, which nature has ordained they should enjoy. To confine them to one valley would deprive them of their subsistance, they would pine & die in penury and want.

Father—These woods and streams are ours; the beaver which inhabit this river, and the buffaloe which range in these forests are ours, their skins afford us clothing and a shelter from the rude blast of winter; their meat a luxurious subsistance. Shall we then, who are lords of the forest, quit the pleasures and the advantages of the hunt, and like you, confine ourselves to one solitary valley, to practice discipline and subordination, to live in idleness and indolence. No, Father—In pursuit of the elk and antelope, we will snuff the morning breeze on the mountains, and in the evening repose among the lillies of the vale, revelling on the spoils of our hunters, and the embraces of our wives.

Father—These pleasures we invite you to participate; we also invest you with an equal right with ourselves to take meat from our forests and fish from our fountains; as freely, as the Great Spirit gave them to us.

Father—We love and respect you, and mourn that there are bad men among us, who have done you wrong. Their actions, Father, were not within my control Punish not the innocent for the guilty. Free our hands from these chains, we will seek out the culprits who have injured you; although they crouch in the thickets glen, or lie concealed in the recesses of the most inaccessible mountain.

Father—We will deliver them to you to punish to your satisfaction, for the outrages they have committed against you; and pledge ourselves that should one of our nation at any future period evince an evil disposition towards you, we will give him to your power, that with the rod of correction, you may open his eyes to reproof."

The sophistry of this address, however, did not deter the commanding officer from severely flagellating five of the culprits, who were recognized as the offenders; after which they were permitted to retire; strongly enjoined to mend their manners and morals.

I am happy to inform you that the promptness with which captain Martin, seized and punished these offenders has made a desirable and deep impression on the minds of the whole nation, since which they have evinced the most peaceable & friendly disposition, uniformly whenever they have met with our hunters, courteously taken their burthen of game & borne it to our camp.

Notwithstanding the reluctance evinced by our troops on their embarkation, and their present exiled situation, the utmost cheerfulness, harmony and good humour prevails, every one appears enraptured with the expedition and "for bold adventures eager."

This happy change may I think be attributed to the uniform and correct system of discipline, which has been observed by the officers, and the prompt and regular manner in which they have been paid.

One of our best soldiers lately received an accidental shot in the knee which has eventuated in the loss of a leg; on which the commander immediately very generously presented him with a donation of seven hundred dollars for his future support.

The troops are remarkably healthy, & the season beyond description fine.

Indian Benevolence,
And the Sagacity of his Dog.

Extract from a work, entitled "Letters from an Americaa Planter on Cultivation.

"In the county of Ulster, in the neighbourhood of Pennsylvania, lived a man whose name was Le Fever, he was the grandson of a Frenchman, who was obliged to fly his country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He might well have been called the *last* of mankind, for he possessed a plantation on the very verge of the valley towards the Blue Mountains, a place of refuge for animals of the deer kind.

This man having a family of eleven children, (a thing by no means uncommon in that country,) was greatly alarmed one morning at missing the youngest, who was about four years of age—he disappeared about ten o'clock.—The distressed family sought after him in the river, and in the fields, but to no purpose.—Terrified to an extreme degree, they united with their neighbours in quest of him. They entered the woods, which they beat over with the most scrupulous attention. A thousand times they called him by name, and were answered only by the echos of the wilds. They then assembled themselves at the foot of the Mountain of Chatagniets (or chesnut trees) without being able to bring the least intelligence of the child.—After reposing themselves for some minutes, they formed into different bands—and night coming on, the parents in despair refused to return home, for their fright continually increased by the knowledge they had of the mountain cats, an animal so rapacious, that the inhabitants cannot always defend themselves against their attack. Then they painted to their imagination the horrid idea of a wolf, or some other dreadful animal, devouring their darling child—"Derick, my poor little Derick! where art thou?" frequently exclaimed the mother, in the most poignant language—but all was of no avail.—As soon as day-light appeared, they renewed their search, but as unsuccessfully as the preceding day. Fortunately an Indian, laden with furs, coming from an adjacent village, called at the house of Le Fever, intending to repose himself there, as he usually did on his travelling through that part of the country.

He was much surprized to find no one at home but an old Negress, kept there by her infirmities. "Where is my brother?" said the Indian. 'Alas!' replied the Negro woman, 'he has lost his little Derick, and all the neighbourhood are employed in looking after him in the woods.' It was then 3 o'clock in the afternoon:—"Sound the horn," said the Indian, "try and call my brother home—I will find his child." The horn was sounded; and as soon as the father returned, the Indian asked him for the shoes and stockings that Derick had worn last. He then ordered his Dog, which he brought with him, to smell them—then, taking the house for his centre, he described a circle of a quarter of a mile, semi-diameter; ordering his Dog to smell the earth wherever he led him. The circle was not completed, when the sagacious animal began to bark. This sound brought some feeble ray of hope to the disconsolate parents. The Dog followed the scent and barked again; the party pursued him with all their speed, but soon lost sight of him in the woods. Half an hour afterwards they heard him again, and soon saw him return. The countenance of the poor Dog was visibly altered; an air of joy seemed to animate him, and his gestures seemed to indicate that his search had not been in vain.

"I am sure he has found the child!" exclaimed the Indian.—But whether dead or alive, was at present the cruel state of suspense. The Indian then followed his Dog, who led him to the foot of a large tree, where lay the child in an enfeebled state nearly approaching death.

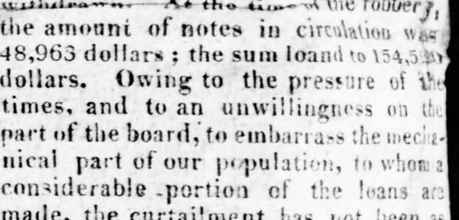
He took it tenderly in his arms, and hastily carried it to the disconsolate parents.

Happily, the father and mother were in some measure prepared to receive their child. Their joy was so great that it was more than a quarter of an hour before they could express their gratitude to the kind restorer of their child. Words cannot express the affecting scene. After they had bathed the face of the child with their tears, they threw themselves on the neck of the Indian, whose heart in unison melted with theirs.—Their gratitude was then extended to the Dog—they caressed him with inexpressible delight, as the animal, who by means of his sagacity, had found their beloved offspring; and conceiving that, like the rest of the group, he must now stand in need of refreshment, a plentiful repast was prepared for him, after which he and his master pursued their journey; & the company, mutually pleased at the happy event, returned to their respective habitations, highly delighted with the kind Indian and his wonderful Dog.

To the Public.

OWING to the unfortunate robbery of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of this place, in April last, this institution received a shock, which has ever since prevented it from rendering that assistance to the community, its capital would otherwise have enabled it to afford Its credit being entirely destroyed abroad, either from the presumption of an avowal bankruptcy, in consequence of the robbery, or from a suspicion, ungenerously encouraged by a portion of our citizens, that there was some unfairness in the conduct of its management, its notes flowed in so rapidly as soon to render useless the most prudent efforts to sustain its character for punctuality. Hopes, however, were entertained, after a candid statement to the public of the amount of notes in circulation, and of the sum due by discounters, that its credit might still be so far supported, as to prevent pressing demands for specie, until by a moderate call upon the borrowers, the whole amount in circulation might have been gradually drawn in; these hopes, it seems, have been wrong founded.—Although the notes do pass currently out of doors, they are constantly presented for payment, & specie as inexorably demanded, as if no misfortune had happened to the Bank It has therefore become necessary to adopt new measures, and the Directors have decided upon a rapid curtailment, until *every note* is withdrawn. At the time of the *robbery*, the amount of notes in circulation was 48,963 dollars; the sum loaned to 154,5[illegible] dollars. Owing to the pressure of the times, and to an unwillingness on the part of the board, to embarrass the mechanical part of our population, to whom a considerable portion of the loans are made, the curtailment has not been as great as circumstances would have justified. The sum now in circulation is 18,000 dollars, and the bills discounted amount to 121,786 dollars. It will take but a short time to call in this amount of notes, and the public may rely with confidence on the call being regular and undeviating; but in order to prevent present embarrassment to the Bank, and at the same time to do justice to the holders of its notes, these are requested to come forward and deposit the amount and receive interest from the date of the deposit. The sooner this is done, the better will it be for the holders of notes; for when the notes of this Bank are withdrawn from circulation, the borrowers must provide other paper which may be at par, for their discounts and reductions. It is presumed that this open avowal of the situation of the Bank, will have the effect of producing a compliance with the request to deposit. A very few weeks will, in that case, be sufficient for the redemption of the whole amount in circulation.

By order of the Board,
MORGAN NEVILLE, *Cashier.*



Mail Stage—New Line.

THE Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh NORTHERN ROUTE MAIL-STAGE, will commence running on the 29th inst.—To start from the house of Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and arrive same evening at Clarke's Ferry; Wednesday night at Lewistown; Thursday night at Huntingdon; Friday night at Blairs' Gap; Saturday night at Armagh; Sunday night at New Salem, and arrive in Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Monday, at the house of Mrs. Morrow. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and by the same stages, arrive in Harrisburgh, on Monday following at 12 o'clock.

Rates of Fare $14 for the whole distance, and 7 cents per mile for each way passenger.

14 lbs Baggage allowed to a passenger.

JOHN BLAIR.

January 14——298M

Blanks for sale here.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, March 12, 1819.

A letter from Harrisburgh informs us that the House of Representatives was just commencing the business of Turnpikes & Bridges. May some kind genius hover over their counsels, keep away divisions, and inspire them with sound common sense, instead of a desire to make speeches! We have had talking* enough both at Harrisburgh and Washington this winter; we should now like some *acts*; and there are no acts which would at present give us so much pleasure as acts of assembly making a few clever appropriations. The canal commissioners, at the head of whom pre-eminently stands Governor Clinton, have made their report; we recommend a perusal of it to our legislators at Harrisburgh. After a most lucid explanation and account of the operation as far as it has gone, and a demonstration of the practicability of completing the whole work to Lake Erie, with the means their own state possesses, this truly patriotic committee conclude by recommending, *inter alia*, That a law be passed the present session, authorising and providing for the entire completion of the Erie canal. Sufficient experience has now been acquired to establish the practicability of such a measure, within the means of the state; and surely the prosperities which it will advance, of an agricultural, a commercial, a manufacturing, of a public and a private, of a pecuniary, a political and a moral character, commend it to your patronage. It appears to us to be a measure involving the highest earthly interests; and, illustrious as our country has become, for the utility and glory of its atchievements, it never had a legislative body engaged in a measure teeming with benefits so various, so extensive, since the cry of "Land, Land," was first heard from one of the ships of its great discoverer. If honour be coveted, solid and expansive "as the great globe itself, and all which it inherits," the accomplishment of this work will insure its attainment." These are the ideas of Clinton and Van Renselaer on the subject of their great canal; and splendid and grand as they are, they are equally applicable to our turnpike and river. We have heard the term local interest made us of, as applied to the Ohio; narrow and contracted idea! the advantage accruing from clearing out this stream, has not one feature of locality: its benefits will not only be felt at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but will pervade the state from Greencastle to Erie. The fact is, we want some men in our state who have genius to dare to sunder from the beaten track, to accomplish a great design. We have no resource, no enthusiasm, and above all we are deficient in grandeur of conception, joined to practicability of execution.—We take Mr. Clinton to be a man possessing these last qualities. Whether Mr. Findlay does or not we as yet have had no opportunity of judging. We hope, however, he will imitate the grand march of his neighbouring brother.

* If we were not afraid of ruosing the *terrible critical* powers of the *well bred* and *witty* Editor at Steubenville, by quoting Latin, we would advise the Speaker of the House of Representatives, both at Harrisburgh and Washington, to have printed in large capitals over their chairs, the exclamation of Ancient Pistol.

Panca Verba!

PUNNING TOAST.

Mr. C. V—Z of Wood street, a gentleman to whom nature has been particularly kind in gifting him with a taste for music of the most exquisite cast, & whose soul is harmony itself, celebrated the anniversary of his birth, a few evenings ago by a pleasant musical party and supper, given to a few kindred spirits, who like himself can forget the evils of life, whilst hanging on the sublime effusions of Mozart, Pleyel and Beethoven. At supper our friend G. W. S. who being a Philadelphian, never lets an opportunity slip of saying a good thing, gave the following toast.

Our hospitable host. May the whole tenor of his life *harmonize* in *perfect unison*, with the happiness of this night; may a *full band* of friends ever act in *concert* with his wishes, and his fortune *treble* on its present *base*.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen—Having this morning read, in the Intelligencer of the 15th, the "Questions to Financiers," I have determined to drop you a few hints on the subject of Banking, without entering into any of the particulars of the subject in detail.

The principles adopted for banking in the United States are impolitic and illegitimate. Impolitic, because the banks, being all founded *nominally* upon specie capitals, require more of that article than can ever be preserved; and because no other than the banking capital of borrowers being made responsible, the security against incidental or accidental adversities is thereby measurably destroyed, and fraud in no case, in almost any degree, prevented. Illegitimate, because no principle, of either state or federal authority, sanctions them. In the states, a government authority, by direct charter, amounts to an issue of "bills of credit;" and a denial to individual associations, without such charters, constitutes "monopolies." Under federal authority, the exercise of power to grant such charters, IS ASSUMED; a power unknown to the constitution.

There are two legitimate modes of banking in the United States, under the varied powers of their government; which are the proper resorts of the federal and state governments, at any and all times, and which would be particularly politic in the present emergency, viz. 1. A national bank, issuing government bills, in the payment of their officers, &c. (limited, perhaps, in the first instance, to such as would receive them,) and receivable in all payments to the government. This power belongs only to the federal government.—2. Banks established by private incorporations, regulated by the laws of the states, so as to compel the security of property to give them solidity, and make them accountable for their transactions so as to prevent almost the possibility of insolvency; without any reference to, or grant of particular privilege.

I would not propose to destroy, by any rash measures, the existing banks: they are the effects of speculative legislation. But the legitimate institutions which the constitutions of the country authorize, ought to be established immediately, as substitutes. Then the excrescences would disappear by limitation of charter.

Congress ought immediately to authorize the establishment of a Federal Bank, with a limited capital in specie, sufficient to meet all calls for change, with a power in the President to stop the issue of specie where the stoppage of a draft can only drain the bank medium, without any influence on the circulation of bills, at the instance of commercial adventurers.

AN INDEPENDENT CITIZEN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

The following message, was received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States, and his Catholic Majesty, having been, on the part of the United States, ratified, by & with the advice and consent of the Senate, copies of it are now transmitted to Congress. As the ratification on the part of Spain may be expected to take place during the recess of Congress, I recommend to their consideration the adoption of such legislative measures, contingent upon the exchange of the ratifications, as may be necessary or expedient for carrying the treaty into effect, in the interval between the sessions, & until Congress, at their next session, may see fit to make further provision on the subject.

JAMES MONROE.

The message was read, and referred to the committee on foreign relations, and permission given to the committee to sit during the sittings of the house.

Mr. Holmes from that committee, subsequently reported a bill, authorising the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, for the transportation thence of the Spanish authorities, and providing for the temporary government of the territory, &c. which was twice read.

Extract of a Letter.

ST. STEPHENS, (A. T.) Jan. 11.

"Pensacola remains in the possession of the American garrison; would to God it could become American property. It is a beautiful scite for a large commercial town, possessing among advantages one among the first bays and harbors on the whole American sea coast: and from the continual fine sea breezes, and an abundance of the very best of spring water. I have no doubt would, with a tolerable police, be one of the healthiest situations in the southern country; & as the bay receives all the waters of the Escambia, Conauch, Murder Creek, Pine Barren, &c. &c.; so were the town American property, would receive the produce of all the fertile lands on those streams."

Charleston Courier.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia has offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of James C. Scott, and the same sum for Nathan Way. Scott it is mentioned has a wife in New-York, and that his proper name is Emmons.—These men were concerned in robbing the Pittsburgh Bank, &c. &c. The Marshal also offers $50 for Michael Clark, who is under sentence of death for murder, and who broke jail with the above mentioned persons. Clark is a bright mulatto, five feet three inches high.

N. Y. D. Adt.

Extract of a letter dated Aux Cayes, Jan. 28.

"General Gregor M'Gregor, has just arrived here with an armed ship & brig—he expects hourly from London, ten other vessels which sailed in company with him—the object of his visit is not known. In conversation with one of the principal officers this day he told me he expected there would be from two to four thousand troops on board the shipping, and they should immediately, on the arrival of the remainder of the squadron, make an attack on some of the principal towns or cities on the coast of South America.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

Loss of the Brig Holkar.—Capt. Tarquin, of the schooner *Mayflower*, who has arrived at Charleston, in 18 days from Aux-Cayas, informs, that the brig Holkar on her passage from Curracoa for New-York, foundered at sea. Captain Brown (a passenger) and six men took to the long boat, and arrived at a small place called Boney, in the Island of St. Domingo. The captain of the Holkar and two men took to the small boat, and it was presumed they must have perished, as no tidings had been heard of them Captain T. did not learn what day the H. foundered.—*New-York Spec.*

Extract of a letter dated

HAVANA, Feb. 11.

"Coffee looks down fast. Some sales yesterday took place at $22 50, and it appears that this article will fall down to 17 or 18 dols. by the latter end of next month.

"By the arrivals from Cadiz, we learn that a Spanish Decree was issued on the 24th November, ordering all Merchant vessels of 180 tons and upwards to proceed to Cadiz, from all the different ports in the Peninsula, where they are to take troops for a secret expediton presumed to go round Cape Horn.

"Yesterday all the chief officers, &c. were invited to take a short trip in the New-Steam boat Mississippi, belonging to Mr. O'Farrill, intended to ply between this place and Matanzas."

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, March 1st.

Captain Reardon of the brig Spry, arrived last evening from Rio Janeiro, reports, that accounts were received overland from Valparaiso, that the Spanish expedition some time expected, on making their appearance, were decoyed into the port by keeping the royal flag flying on the fortifications in possession of the Patriots; they consisted of one 50 gun ship, two sloops of war and 7 transports, with a number of troops, all of whom fell an easy prey to the Patriots. It was understood at Rio, that the whole country surrounding Monte Video, was in possession of Gen. Artigas.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 16.

We understand that the President of the United States has given orders to General Gaines to detach from his command a sufficient number of regular troops, and station them on the frontier of this State, to protect the surveyors, who were appointed to survey the newly acquired territory from the Creek Indians, from the annoyance of the savages. The Surveyors are expected to enter on their duties about the last of the ensuing month.

NEW MODE OF DUELLING.

The Greenlanders have a way of deciding quarrels, which we should like to see adopted by our bravoes, who suppose themselves compelled by the law of honour to shoot at one another. It would save their lives, and give an opportunity of showing their parts.

A Greenlander, when he is offended, challenges his opponent to meet him such a day, in such a place, where he intends to ——*sing* against him; if the other fails to answer, he loses his reputation. The two adversaries being met, and the people gathered round them, the aggressor rises, and approaching his enemy with his drum in his hand, begins to sing. The latter also rises at the same time, listens attentively till the other has finished; then in a song answers his raillery, and ridicules him as much as possible. When he has done, the other replies; and thus a political altercation is continued, till one of them being exhausted quits the field, and the other is declared conqueror.

Salem Register.

Agricultural Societies.

The benefit of Agricultural Societies is now universally acknowledged; such associations bring great weight of information from the collected reading and *experience* of their members—promote an acquaintance and friendship among men who have heretofore been too much strangers—excite an acute spirit of inquiry and freedom of communication, which prove that the agriculturalist possesses no *incommunicable* secret—no insulated selfishness; but that whilst conducting an experiment, though he hopes for success chiefly on his own account, yet he looks forward to the time when the neighbourhood, the town and the country, shall be made better by it. It is a fact that in consequence of some successful experiments made within the limits of this society, letters of enquiry and acknowledgment have been received from several hundred miles distance—that this spirit and these exertions may increase, and that their influence may enrich and beautify our country, would afford sincere joy to every patriotic benevolent man.

Connecticut Courant.

The following simple, and, as we should suppose, effectual method of filtering and purifying the water with which the city of Glasgow is supplied, is extracted from Dupin's Tour through Scotland, and may be found worthy the attention of the gentlemen who compose our watering Committee.

'In supplying the inhabitants with water, a system has been followed which I have not seen practised in any other city. The water of the Clyde, brought by a subterraneous canal to the foot of a vapour [steam] pump, is first raised o eighty feet above the level of the river, and received into a great reservoir; thence the water passes into subterraneous conduits, which have a parallel direction. These conduits have for their beds two faces of equal declivity, and paved like a gutter; they are covered with large stones forming an arch, & leaving between them intersects not yet filled up. Smaller stones are placed irregularly over the first, and finally sand covers the whole parallel to the conduits thus formed; and on a level with the middle of their intervals, are ditches in the sand. The water descending from the reservoir into the conduits, tends to rise again over the great and small stones & the sand, to place itself on a level with the water which remains in the reservoir; thus it comes into the long parallel ditches after having been perfectly purified It appears to be a filter which differs from our ordinary house-hold filters, only by being prepared for a hundred thousand persons. The purified water is then conducted by common tubes into the different houses in the city, which it supplies by pipes, even to the highest floors.—*Union.*

Cure for the Quincy, or Sore Throat.

Take one pint new milk, direct from a RED COW, and one gill of water, put them into a new red earthen pot, and take a piece of rusty steel, the size of a small bar, and heat it hot enough to boil the milk so as to make it foam or ferment. then take the liquid and rince the throat with it, and then apply some of the liquid with flannel cloths as hot as the person can bear it, to the throat—two or three hours if necessary.

A MATHEMATICAL TOAST.

The following toast is said to have been drank at an association of schoolmasters.

"The fair daughters of Columbia:—May they *add* virtue to beauty, *substract* envy from friendship, *multiply* amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, *divide* time by sociability and economy, and *reduce* scandal to its lowest denomination."

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the distresses existing among numbers of aged and infirm widows in this city, a society of ladies has been formed, under the denomination of the "*Female Benevolent Society*," for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings and contributing to the relief of this indigent and afflicted class, who deprived of their protectors by the dispensations of Divine Providence, and verging towards the grave; are in many instances incumbered by large families, and are suffering in secret for the want of not only the comforts, but in many instances the necessaries of life.

In soliciting the assistance and patronage of the benevolent, we hope no fears of imposition will deter them from endeavouring to encourage so laudable an institution, for they are assured that the utmost care and circumspection shall be used to prevent a wrong application of their donations.

As the constitution of this society will be shortly published, it is deemed unnecessary to enter into further particulars.

Donations of money or old cloathing will be gratefully received by the managers.

First Directress,	Mrs. Page.
Second Directress,	Mrs. Scull.
Treasurer,	Mrs. Davis.
Secretary,	Miss Doane.

Managers.

Miss E. Bakewell,	Miss M. Evans,
Miss R. Brock,	Miss C. Combs,
Miss M. Herron,	Miss A. Scull.
Mrs Denny,	Mrs. M'Knight,
Mrs M'Clurg,	Mrs Manson,
Mrs. Wickersham,	Mrs. Irish.

The benevolent editors of the papers in this city are requested to aid the cause of humanity by publishing the above.

MARRIED on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Newcomb, Mr. T. C. LEE to Miss LOUISA NEAL, daughter of Mr. Reuben Neal—all of this city.

Notice.

CERTIFICATES of Stock are ready for delivery, by the Treasurer of the Susquehannan and Waterford Turnpike Road Company; on the delivery of which, the second instalment of FIVE Dollars on each share of capital stock will be required to be paid to said treasurer, conformably to the 6th section of the act of Assembly authorising the Governor to incorporate said Company.

If any stockholder shall not have paid said instalment of Five dollars on each share of capital stock by him holden in said company, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, suits will be instituted for the recovery of the same.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Meadville, March 4.——123

TO BINDERS!

A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation westward, as an EXTRA BINDER, who engages to execute his work in the first modern style of the art, provided the situation be made permanent and terms liberal.

☞ Letters (stating the terms) addressed to J. G. and left at the Post office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

March 12.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of DAVID T. EDWARDS, deceased, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested for settlement, on or before the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make payment to us on or before the date above mentioned, otherwise their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection, in due course of law.

WILLIAM CARREL, ABNER BEDDEL. } Ex'rs.

March 12.

To Let,

And possession given on the 1st of April,

A BRICK HOUSE, situate on Penn street next door to Mr. James Cooper, formerly occupied by the Rev. T. Hunt.

For particulars, enquire of

FRANCIS HERRON.

March 12

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

FROM solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should you think me worthy of the trust, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to fill the office with fidelity, to the best of my abilities.

I am, gentlemen, your ob'dt. serv't.

JAMES CROSSAN.

March 12, 1819.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of *James M'Kean* deceased late of East Huntington township, Westmoreland county (Pa) There will be sold on the premises on the first day of May next, the farm on which said deceased resided, situate in the township and county aforesaid; containing 353¾ acres a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, There are on the premises two flourishing apple orchards, a commodious log dwelling house double barn, sundry out-houses and a tan-yard with the necessary buildings.—The above property lies about six miles west of Mount Pleasant on the road leading to Pittsburgh and Washington, the house has been occupied as a tavern for many years, and is perhaps as good a stand for public business as any other on said road.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE M'KEAN, J. D. MATHIOT. } *Exec'rs.*

Feb. 1st. 1819.

For Rent.

I HAVE authorised my brother JOHN JONES to rent the

LOWER FERRY

and TAVERN STAND on the Monongahela river, for one year, from the first of April next.

JAMES JONES.

March 2,

Caution.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the subscriber at request of *Henry Hutchinson*, endorsed Two Promissory NOTES, drawn in his favor for the purpose of securing a balance supposed to be due Mr. *Isaiah Doane*, on the 17th day of July last—which said notes were signed by the subscriber as an accommodation to Mr. Hutchinson, and without any interest in the transaction whatever. And whereas said notes may be attempted to be assigned to other persons ignorant of the circumstances, in the course of trade. This is to inform all persons who may be concerned, that on a proper settlement of their mutual accounts, Mr. Hutchinson finds that said notes were given to Mr. Doane under a mistake, and that there are no such sums really due him.

Under these circumstances, the subscriber forwarns all persons not to take an assignment on said notes, as he is determined to hold himself from any obligation, either moral or legal, to them.

CHARLES H. WEIDNER.

Pittsburgh, March 2.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1819.——5t

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819. tf

Estate of Robert Vance,

DECEASED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Robert Vance, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, deceased, to come forward on or before the 8th day of May next, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, or they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection—Those having demands against the estate, will please present them properly attested for settlement.

ANDREW VANCE, JAMES M'CABE, } Adm'rs.

March 9.

The Pittsburgh Navigation

and INSURANCE COMPANY having been formed for the purpose of extending the trade of Pittsburgh, by offering greater facilities for the transportation of goods from this place to the different sections of the western country, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributary streams, they now present to the public their Articles of Association, and invite their fellow citizens of the western country generally to come forward in support of this, as they conceive, laudable undertaking. The subscription of those wishing to take stock, will be received on application to either of the Directors, and those disposed to aid the Company by their patronage in the shipment of goods, &c. will please apply to JOHN WEAVER, Chief Clerk, or C. S. RENO, Agent.

ARTICLE I. The name and stile of this association shall be, and is hereby declared to be, "THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND INSURANCE COMPANY."

ART. II. The Capital Stock of "The Pittsburgh Navigation and Insurance Company," shall be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS: the same to be divided into *two thousand shares, of fifty dollars each*, with the power of increasing the same when deemed expedient, to the sum of *five hundred thousand dollars*,

ART. III. Each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars on each and every share by him subscribed, and give his negociable note for Five Dollars on each and every share, payable on the first of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, or pay down the same in current bank paper, at his opuon: the remainder to be paid at such times and in such instalments as the company, when organized, may require. And in case of defaults in payment of any requisition, thirty days notice thereof having been given, then the previous payment or payments shall be forfeited, or an action at law instituted, at the option of the company.

ART. IV. That for the managing the affairs of the company, there shall be seven directors, chosen by ballot from among the stockholders present, in person or by proxy for which purpose a meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday in January, in each year, and a plurality of the votes given in shall constitute an election.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the Directors for the time being, to appoint such agents or clerks as may be necessary for the proper executing the business of the company, and to enact by-laws for the government of said agent and clerks, describing their respective duties, and due notice shall be given them of any alteration or amendment in the same; and the exclusive attention of the agents or clerks so appointed, shall be given to the business of the company.—And the directors shall appoint one of their number to preside over their meetings, and the other six shall be divided into three committees, of two each; said committees to attend in weekly rotation at the office of the company, as such attendance may be required by the agent for consultation, or by the interests of the company. And a stated meeting of the board of directors shall be held on the first Monday of each and every month at the office of the Company, five members forming a quorum; and such other occasional meetings as the business of the Company may require, to be called by the acting committee for the time being.

ART. VI. The Directors shall have power either by themselves or agents to enter into contracts in the name and behalf of the Company for effecting the object for which said Company was formed, and are authorised to allow to the agent, clerk and others in the service of the Company, such compensation as they may deem reasonable and proper, and they shall also have power to effect insurance and be capable of exercising such other power and authority for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the Company, as shall be described, fixed and determined by the by-laws and ordinances of the same.

ART. VII. The Stockholders shall be entitled to one vote for every share by them respectively held, on all business coming before them. And four or more Stockholders, holding in their own right two hundred shares, may through the medium of the Directors, have a general meeting of the Company convened.

ART. VIII. The directors shall semi-annually declare a dividend of so much of the profits of the Company as they may think advisable, and the dividend so declared, shall be paid the respective stockholders in ten days after the same shall be made; but any monies arising from premiums or risks, which shall be undetermined or outstanding at the time of making such dividend, shall not be considered as part of the profits of the Company; and in case of any loss or losses, whereby the Capital Stock shall be impaired, no subsequent dividend shall be declared, until a sum equal to the loss and arising from the profits of the Company, shall have made good the Capital.

ART. IX. The stock of the Company shall be assignable only on the Books of the Company, and attested by the chief clerk for the time being.

ART. X. The Directors shall keep fair and regular entries, in a book to be provided for the purpose, of their proceedings, and submit the same, when required, to the Stockholders at their meetings.

The directors aware that misrepresentations have been circulated respecting the objects and views of the association, feel it their duty to state what the real objects and views of the company, are—The public cannot be ignorant of the great (and to many individuals ruinous) delays which occurred in forwarding goods the last season, and which has induced many western merchants to look for other channels, through which to get their goods in future. The delay complained of, may in a great measure be attributed to the unusually large boats provided by the freighters, and the want of public spirit on their part to encounter the difficulties of low water. Our rivers have been low in former years, but never before have such delays been the consequence; and the fact, that boats from this to Wheeling, did continue to take freight, on reasonable terms, nearly the whole of last season, is a proof, independent of the example of former years, that the navigation is practicable at the lowest stages of water, and that the company will be able to redeem the pledge they have made to receive and deliver goods at all seasons of the year, except when the rivers are obstructed by ice. As to the price of freight, although the company has as yet started but three boats, a very considerable reduction has taken place, especially on articles of the manufacture of the country, which will always be taken at as low freight as can be afforded. It is not the intention, nor does it comport with the means on which the company has been put in operation, to engross the whole carrying trade from this place, nor is it their wish or design to take the bread from the mouth of honest industry, but they solicit so much support as will enable them to effect the contemplated objects, and which they consider themselves entitled to ask from their fellow citizens. As the carrying of goods when the waters are low, is expected to be a loosing business, a liberal support at other times is thought to be but fair.

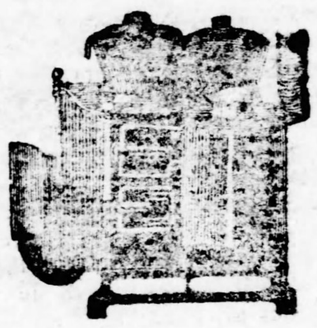
Insurance being one of the objects contemplated in the association, due notice will be given when sufficient capital shall have been paid in to warrant the company in receiving proposals; but at present, it is their intention to confine themselves to the freighting business.

T. CROMWELL, *Pres't.*
A. BEELEN,
W. ROBINSON, Jr.
GEO. BOWEN,
GEO. GRANT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
ISAAC BEAN,
DIRECTORS.

Pittsburgh, March, 5, 1819.

☞ The Editors of the Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Kentucky Reporter, Cincinnati Inquisitor, Frankfort Commentator, Louisville Public Advertiser, Maysville Eagle, and Chillicothe Supporter, will give the above three insertions, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Charles Postly's



PATENT COOKING STOVE.

H. MILLER having purchased of C. Postly of New York, the Patent Right of a Domestic Cooking & Parlour STOVE, has the pleasure of offering to the public for their patronage, the above stove, which for convenience, saving of labour and fuel, far surpasses any heretofore invented. It is a well known fact, that all those in use, are only calculated for the kitchen, for baking or retaining warmth in the room. The stove here offered to the public, is not only calculated for the kitchen for the purposes of extensive cooking, but is a handsome piece of furniture, for the sitting room when not wanted for the above purposes, and when cooking is done, by removing the boilers &c. can have a pleasant fire to sit by. In large cities, as well as in the country, many persons of comfortable circumstances prefer doing the cooking for the family in the same room they reside in for the winter season, as it supercedes the necessity of an extra fire. To such, this possesses every advantage, being an open and close stove combined, in which may be burned coal or wood, and can be placed in any part of the house where fire is wanted. The above stove has ovens for baking, and other conveniences for roasting or boiling, it also possesses the utility of boiling water in a wooden vessel, on the outside, for washing and other purposes. There are steamers attached to the boilers for cooking vegetables by the steam arising from the water while the meat is boiling.

The above stoves have been in operation in New-York for three years past, and their utility being so well known, they met with great approbation. The fixtures to some amount to eleven, seven of which may be in use at one and the same time, the largest size is calculated to cook a dinner for seventy or eighty persons.

Likewise Cast and sheet-iron Stoves, suitable for offices, stores, or bed-rooms, to which boilers may be attached if wanted.

A constant supply of the above stoves will be kept furnished in the most complete manner,

AT THE

MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh

and by my Agents at different places, for the convenience of persons residing at a distance, viz. OHIO—Mr. Appleton Downer, Zanesville, John M'Coy, Chillicothe, and Capt. Francis Carr, Cincinnati KENTUCKY—Mr. George Lucky, Limestone, James M'Crum, Louisville, Luther Stephens, Lexington.

Pittsburgh, December 8, 1818. ——3mo

N. B. Stove-pipes, Sheet Iron, and Tinware, wholesale and retail.

Also, Copper, sheet iron and Tin ware made to order.

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings, in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road, three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818 tf

OLIVER EVANS, AND HIS Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application* of *a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Papiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfe's experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

To be Let,

A BRICK STORE & CELLAR,

AT the corner of Wood & Water streets. The stand is excelled by few in the city for Dry Goods and Grocery business.—Also the dwelling part of the house adjoining; at present occupied as a tavern. They will be let together or separate to a good tenant, and the rent will be made accommodating. Possession given the first of April next.

Enquire of WM. R. GRAHAM,
Third street.

Pittsburgh, February 9th, 1819.

Blanks for sale here.

J. WHITING, *Agent,* AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans' Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *costs* and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

TYPE—For Sale.

ONE FOUNT AMERICAN CANNON—New.
ONE Ditto SEVEN LINES PICA—Ditto
ONE Ditto FIVE LINES PICA, Almost new
ONE Ditto DOUBLE ENGLISH—Ditto

Together with an elegant CUT of a HORSE, COMPOSING STICKS, &c. The above will be sold very low. Apply at the Office of the Gazette.

March 2, 1819.

ATTENTION!!

Par Money Wanted.

To the Collectors of the County Tax of Allegheny County, and all others whom it may concern.

THAT from and after the 1st day of April no BANK PAPER will be received from the Collectors by me as Treasurer, except such as will pass at par or be received on deposit at the Bank of Pittsburgh. The extreme timidity or want of confidence of those who receive warrants from the Commissioners, and call on the Treasurer for payment, many of which refuse to receive such bank funds as have hitherto been deemed current, renders this measure indispensible. Those collectors who are in arrears, would do well to profit by this hint and collect good current paper of neighbouring banks not yet depreciated. Could I with safety give a list of such bank notes as I would receive until then, it would be my wish; but this I can only assure the collectors when the money is offered, I shall return none that is passable.

R. GRAHAM,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1819.

N. B. Licences granted to tavern keepers at the several courts of Allegheny county, who have neglected to call with me, if not attentive to this hint, must in a short time settle with the Attorney General, as I am resolved they must be settled.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818 3awtf

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL, and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses. This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

september 18, 1818.

Notice.

HAVING removed to Harrisburgh I have placed my docket papers and business in the hands of CHARLES SHALER, Esq. a gentleman in whose professional skill and integrity my numerous friends and clients may place the most implicit confidence.

The following books are missing from my library, viz. 5th and 6th Binney, 1st Hawkins, 9th Harris' Entries 8th Wilson's Reports—any person having the same will confer an obligation on me by leaving them at Mr. Shaler's office *next door to the Black Bear inn in the Diamond.*

S DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1819.——tf

P. S. I will attend to land business and other agencies in Harrisburgh; and those who entrust me with the same may depend on my punctuality.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

IN consequence of forged letters presented to the subscribers about the 7th of January last, representing the bearer to be Mr. Hunt, and nephew of the President of the Farmer and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, a parcel containing post notes and notes of 50 and $100 executed for the Newport Bank, Kentucky, was delivered to him. As there is no doubt that Hunt will attempt to sign and circulate said notes, the above reward will be given for his apprehension and conviction. Hunt is a man of genteel appearance and address; sallow complexion, and rather above the middle stature.

As the Newport Bank has never had in circulation either notes of 50 and $100, or Post notes, any notes that may be offered of this description must be counterfeits. Banks, Brokers and others are requested to be on the alert, should any of these notes be presented.

MURRAY, FAIRMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1819.

PATENT GAS FIRE, FOR STEAM BOAT.

A CONCENTRATED FUEL for Steam Boats has been invented, consisting of Tar or other carbonaceous substance, commingled with Steam,

The apparatus is simple; the management easy and safe. It is a great auxiliary to a wood or coal fire, which it both enlivens, encreases and saves—for it seems to combine so rapidly with the oxygen of the air, as to prevent the wood from wasting or consuming so fast as usual, the blaze, notwithstanding, being very active and intense.

The apparatus consists of a double vessel of copper or iron, cylindrical, lying on its side, upon or rather between the boilers, if there are 2.

Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits, Oil, or other combustible fluid, being put into the inner one, steam is allowed to flow from the boiler through a pipe and cock into the space between and thro' a few holes on the upper side of the inner one to press on the surface of the tar, which being heated by the surrounding steam, is at pleasure driven out through a small pipe (having a stop cock) meeting and uniting with another pipe leading out steam from the space between—the continuation of the pipe then leads to the fire or flue. The longer this pipe (if kept hot) the better. It need not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

In its way the tar is extremely attenuated and mingling with the steam. Some chemists are of opinion that by the attraction of its carbon, it decomposes the steam into the constituents of water, oxygen and hydrogen, and combines with them to form the highly inflamable Gasses, carbonic-acid and carburetted hydrogen, or if not thus formed in the pipe, they are produced at or near its orifice, which need not be more than the tenth of an inch diameter for a boiler of considerable size.

The only art in management, is to graduate the flow of the tar and steam to such proportion as that neither shall appear to predominate, and in taking care that the fluid be previously strained so as not to obstruct the pipe by any extraneous particles. This will easily be done by placing a seive over the reservoir, from which a pipe (having a stop cock) leads into one end of the tar vessel. There is of course a safety valve and a stop cock to draw the condensed steam from between the two vessels, formed during the beginning of the operation, while the tar was at a low temperature. Its position on the boilers will, however soon heat it. Tar boils only at a much higher temperature than water—there is therefore no danger from it.

The advantages of this kind of fuel will be very great in long passages. No steam boat or vessel can navigate the Ocean without it; and it will be found economical and convenient in every situation.

Being of recent origin, it has not been put in practice in many instances, but in several, under my own observation, and witnessed by many persons, its effects are admirable.

This advertisement is intended to offer its use gratis to a few boats, whose proprietors shall first obtain a licence. The price of this improvement afterwards will be several thousand dollars per boat, which it will be found economical in most situations to pay. The patent right for local use will be for sale after its value shall be further tested.

Licences to use this invention will be granted by

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Assignee of the patent of Samuel Morey.

Boston, February 19, 1819.